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(54) **DRIVING ASSISTANCE METHOD AND DRIVING ASSISTANCE DEVICE**

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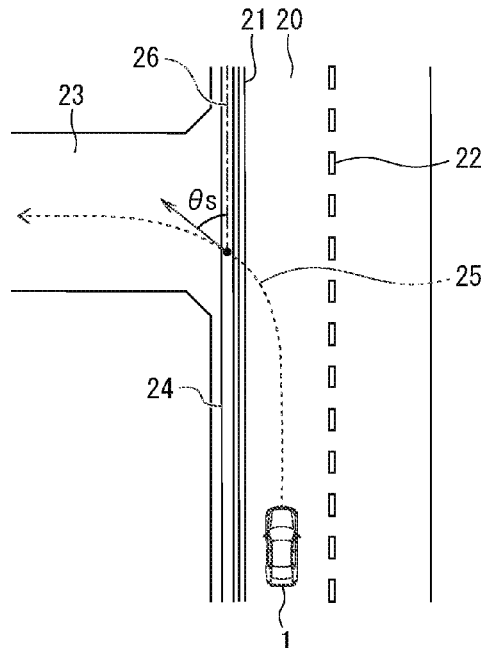
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A driving assistance method for controlling an own vehicle by a controller in such a way that the own vehicle travels along a target travel trajectory includes: acquiring level-difference information of a level difference existing along a lane in which the own vehicle travels; and when, from the level-difference information, determining that the own vehicle is to climb over the level difference, generating the target travel trajectory in such a way that a level-difference climbing-over angle, which is an angle formed by the level difference and the target travel trajectory, is larger than a threshold value.

**13 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**



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*B60W 50/00* (2006.01)

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*2530/20* (2013.01); *B60W 2552/15* (2020.02);  
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*B60W 2720/10*; *B60W 30/18145*; *B60W*  
*60/0027*; *B60W 2554/20*; *B60W 2554/60*;  
*B60W 2554/805*; *B60W 2556/40*; *B60W*  
*2556/50*; *B60W 2710/207*; *B60W 60/001*  
See application file for complete search history.

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FIG. 1

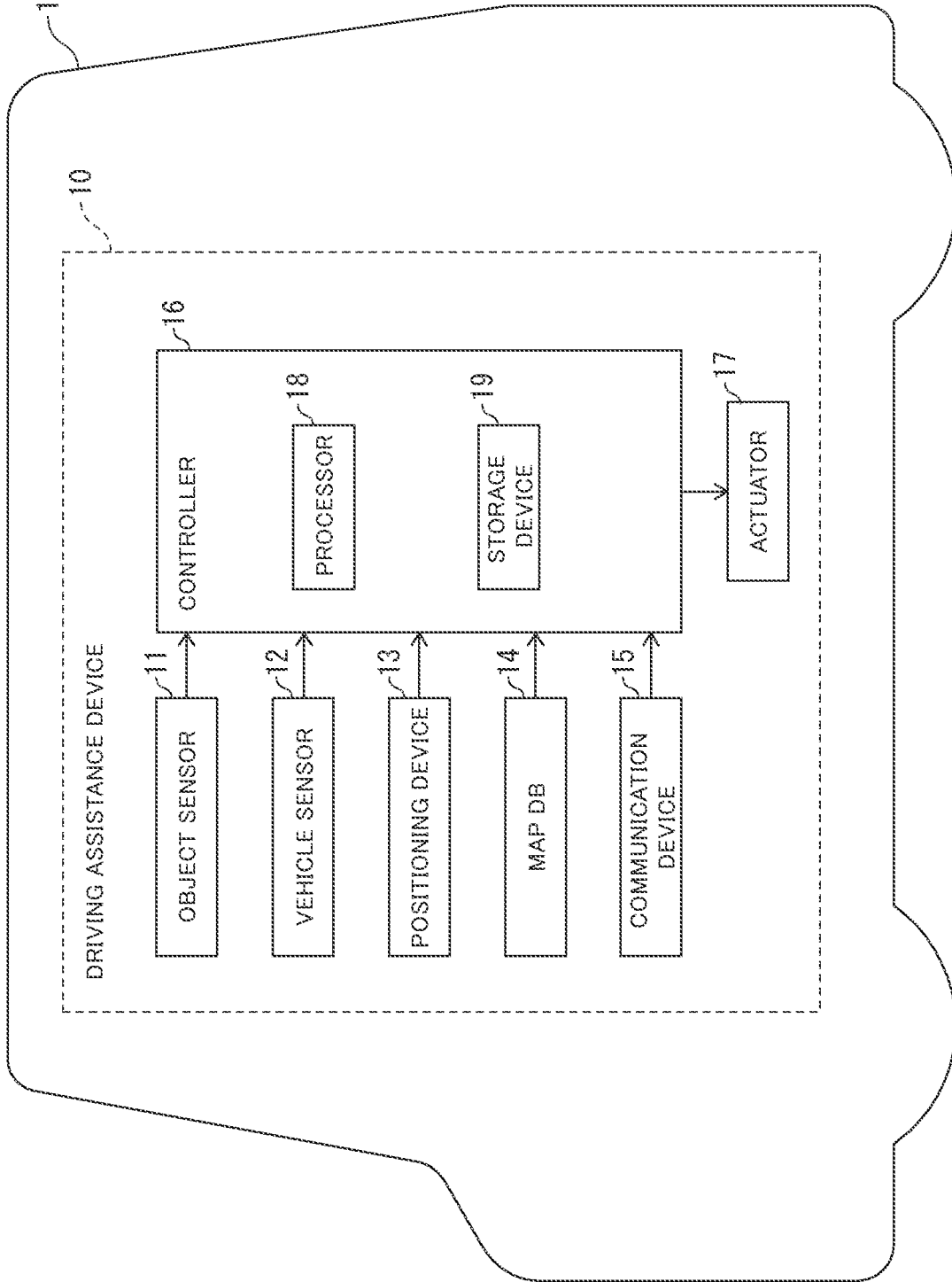


FIG. 2A

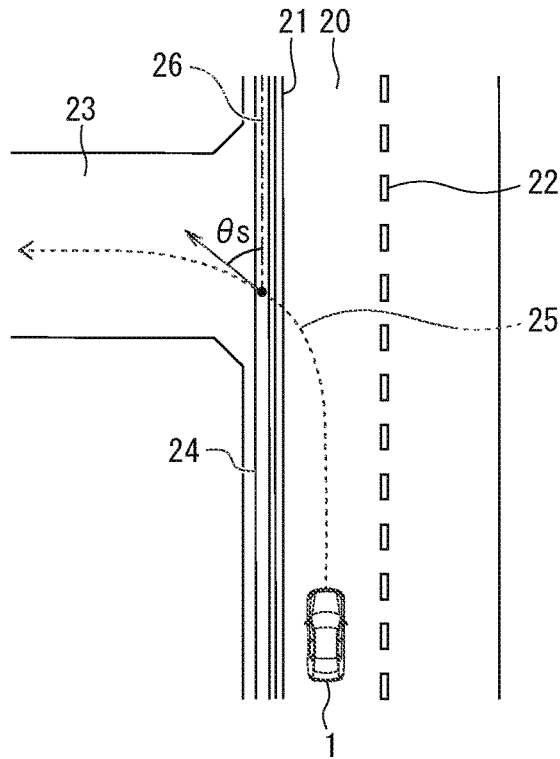


FIG. 2B

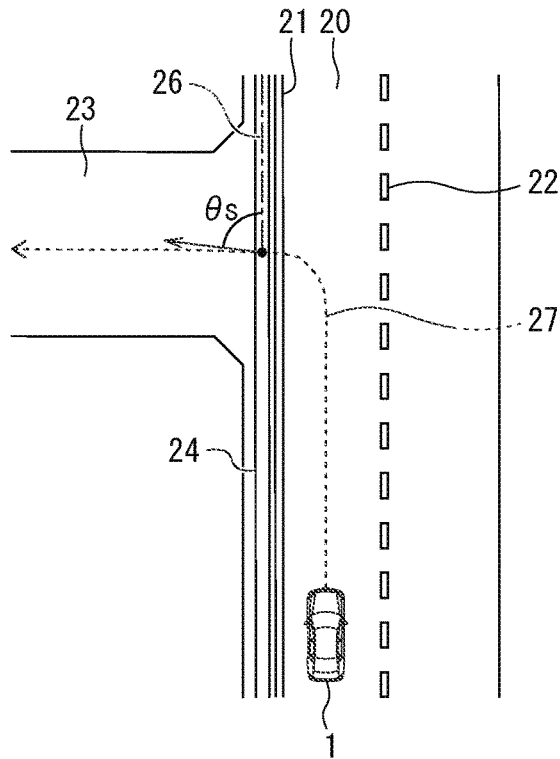


FIG. 3

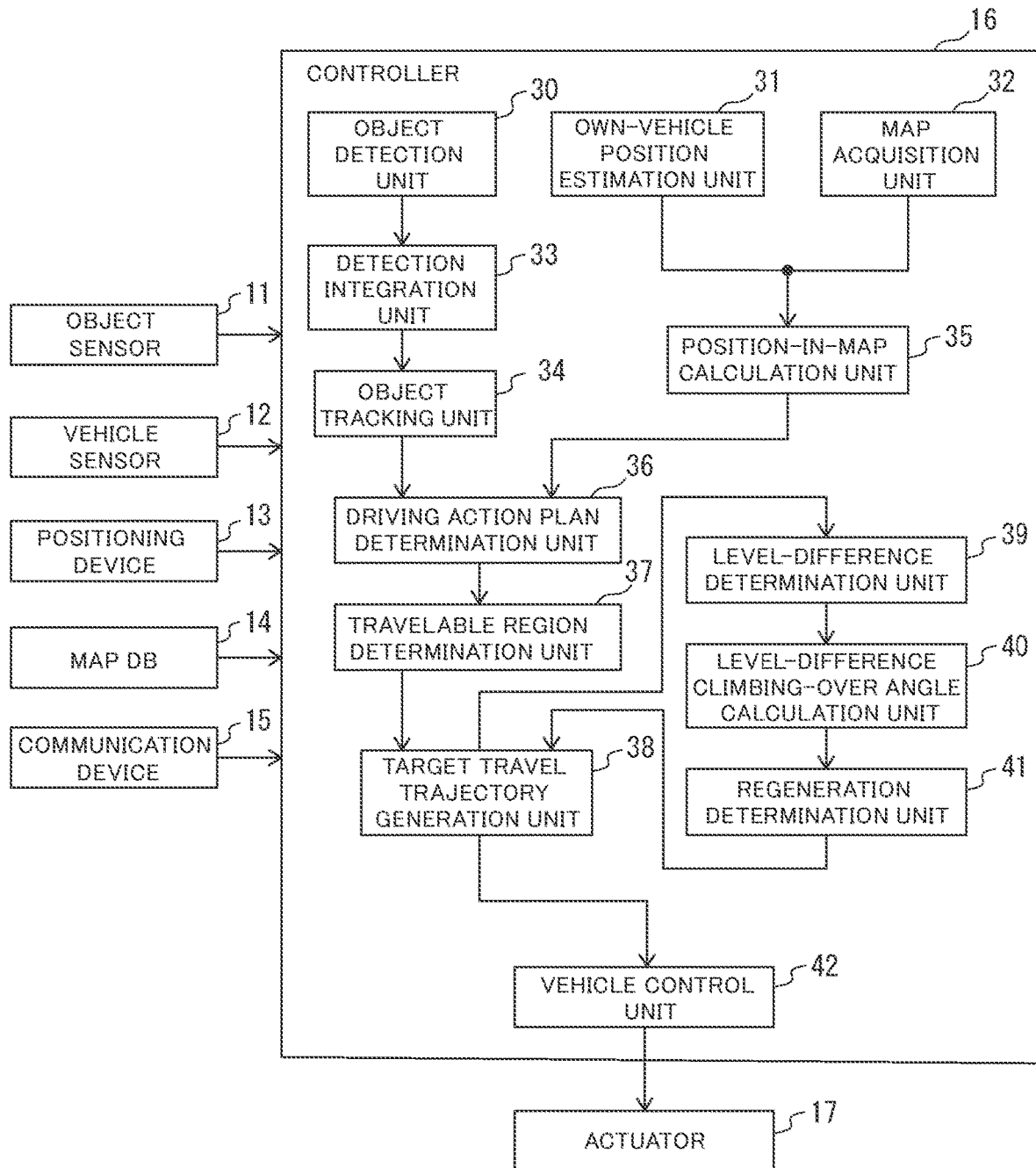


FIG. 4

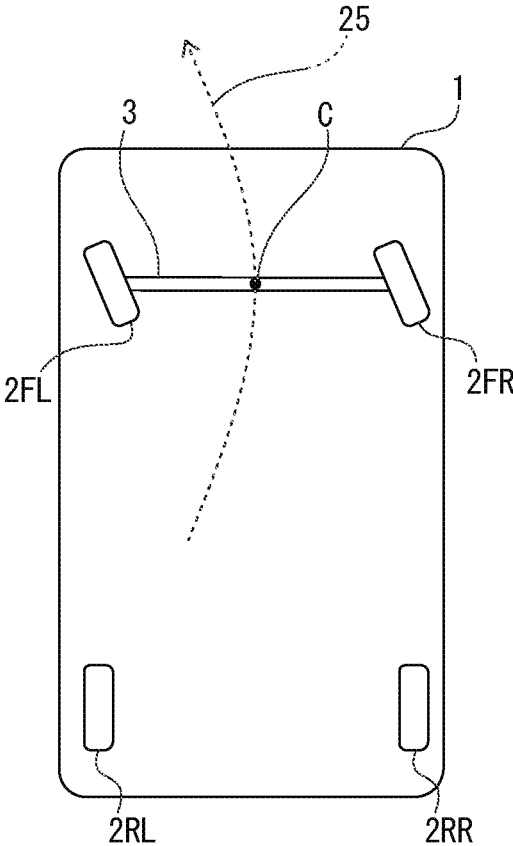


FIG. 5A

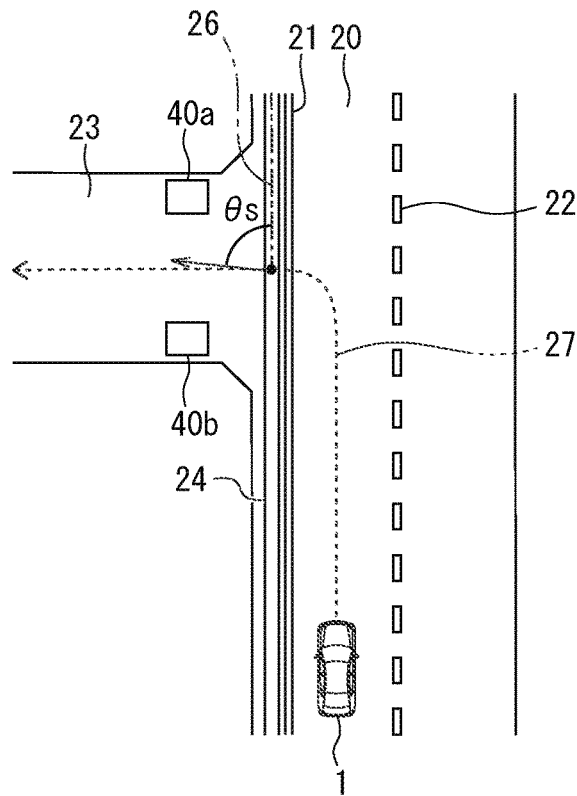


FIG. 5B

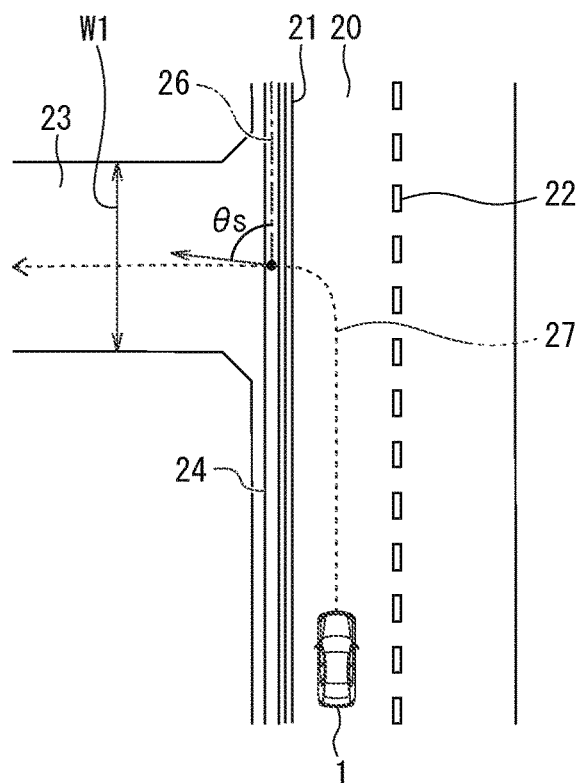


FIG. 6

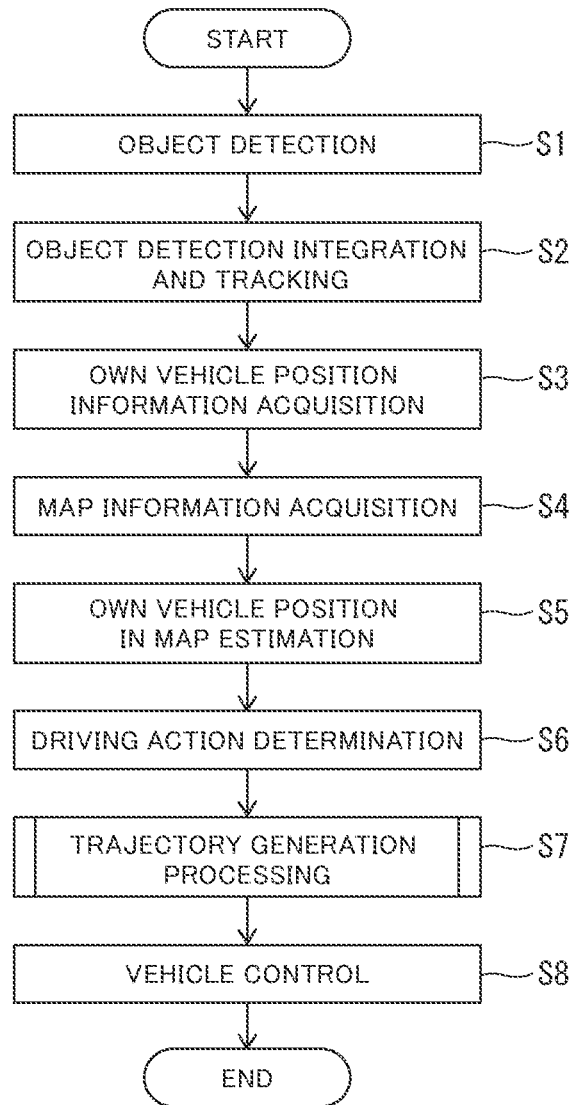


FIG. 7

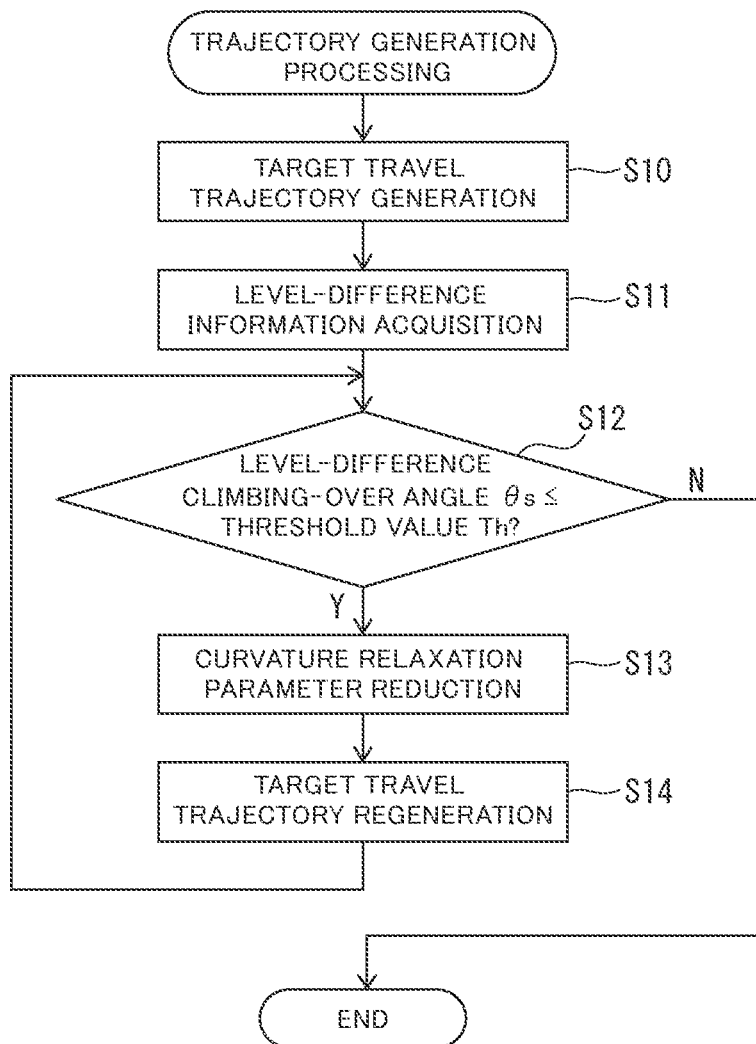


FIG. 8A

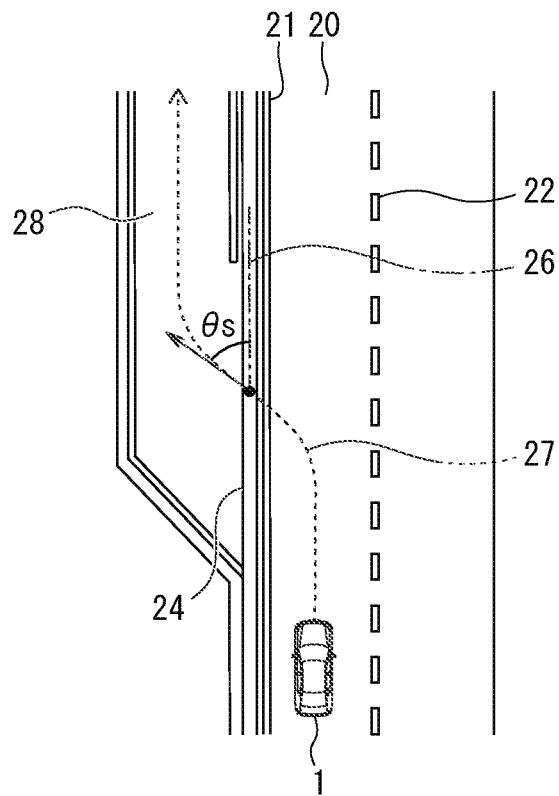


FIG. 8B

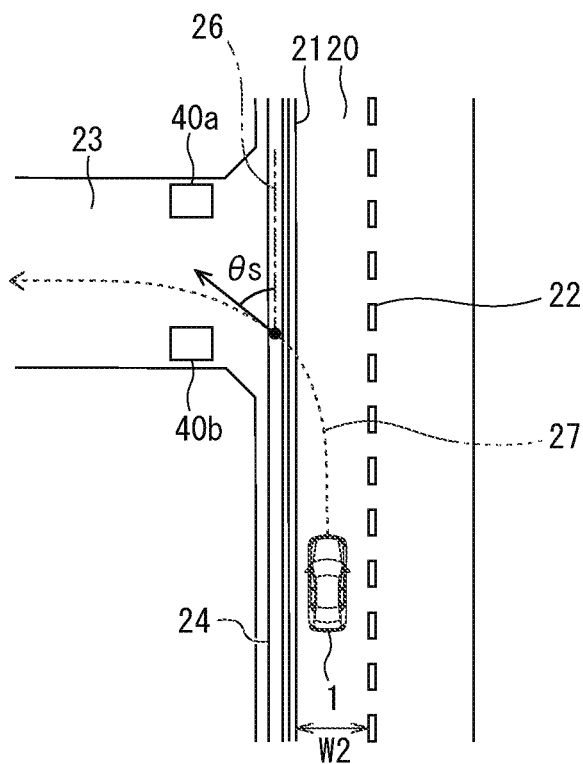
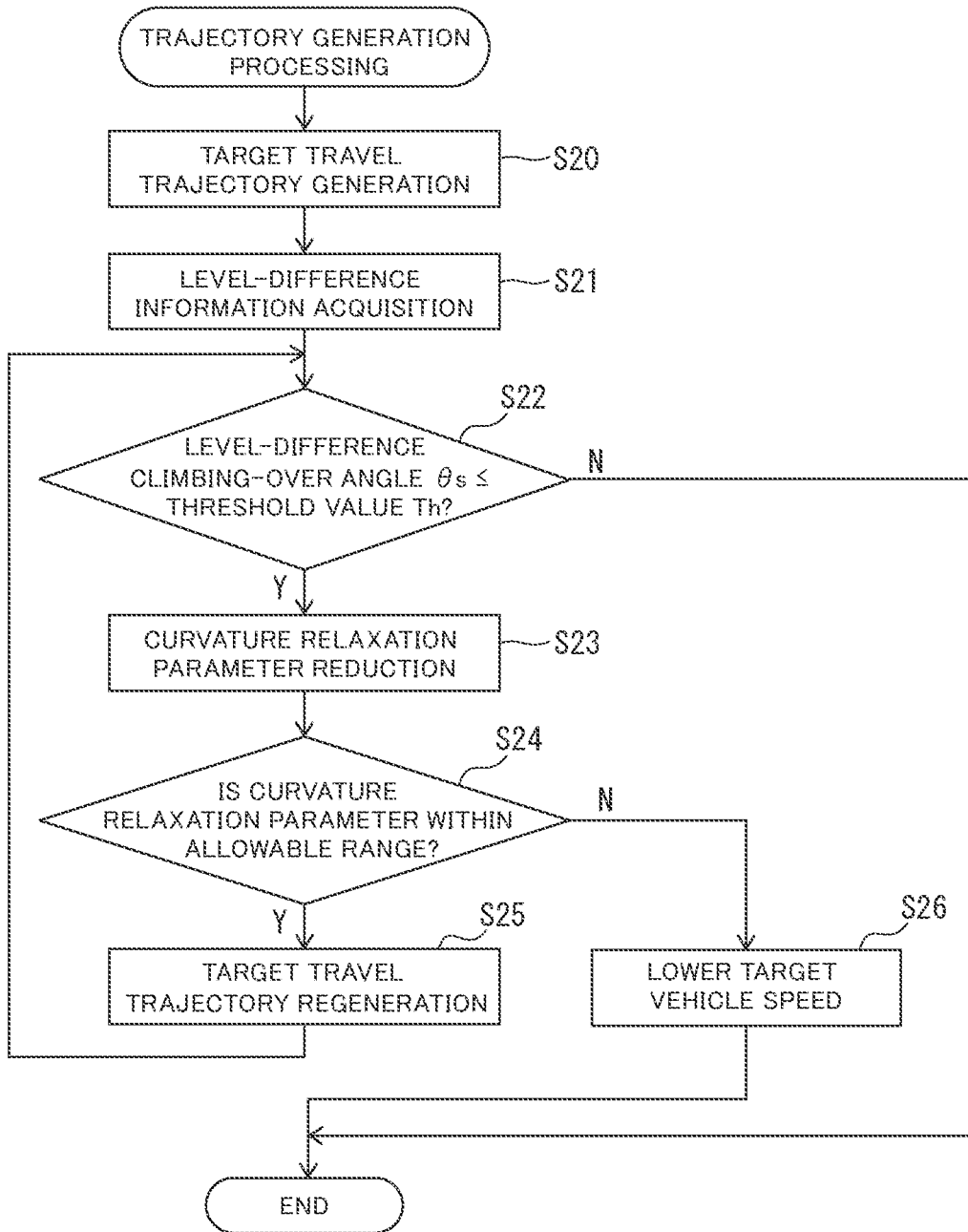


FIG. 9



## DRIVING ASSISTANCE METHOD AND DRIVING ASSISTANCE DEVICE

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a driving assistance method and a driving assistance device.

### BACKGROUND

In JP 2019-144030 A, a map data storage unit in which level-difference information relating to a level difference at an entrance to a facility that, when entering the facility from a road, a vehicle is required to pass and facility information relating to the facility are stored in association with each other is described. It is described that, to a vehicle that is to enter the facility, stored information of the position of the level difference is provided in conjunction with ground object information.

### SUMMARY

When, at the time of a vehicle climbing over a level difference, the traveling direction of the vehicle is inclined with respect to the extending direction of the level difference, disturbance is applied to the steered wheels of the vehicle and a deviation occurs to the traveling direction of the vehicle. Therefore, when, in the self-driving control, the vehicle is caused to self-travel along a preset target travel trajectory, a deviation from the target travel trajectory occurs.

An object of the present invention is to, in driving assistance to control an own vehicle in such a way that the own vehicle travels along a target travel trajectory, reduce deviation from the target travel trajectory when the own vehicle climbs over a level difference.

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a driving assistance method for controlling an own vehicle by a controller in such a way that the own vehicle travels along a target travel trajectory, the method including: acquiring level-difference information of a level difference existing along a lane in which the own vehicle travels; and when, from the level-difference information, determining that the own vehicle is to climb over the level difference, generating the target travel trajectory in such a way that a level-difference climbing-over angle, which is an angle formed by the level difference and the target travel trajectory, is larger than a threshold value.

According to an aspect of the present invention, it is possible to, in driving assistance to control an own vehicle in such a way that the own vehicle travels along a target travel trajectory, reduce deviation from the target travel trajectory when the own vehicle climbs over a level difference.

The object and advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the claims. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are not restrictive of the invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic configuration diagram of a driving assistance device of embodiments;

FIG. 2A is an explanatory diagram of an example of a driving assistance method of the embodiments;

FIG. 2B is another explanatory diagram of the example of the driving assistance method of the embodiments;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrative of an example of a functional configuration of a driving assistance device of the embodiments;

FIG. 4 is an explanatory diagram of a calculation example of a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$ ;

FIG. 5A is an explanatory diagram of an example of setting of a threshold value  $\theta_s$  of the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$ ;

FIG. 5B is an explanatory diagram of another example of the setting of the threshold value  $\theta_s$  of the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$ ;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart of an example of the driving assistance method of the embodiments;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of an example of trajectory generation processing of a first embodiment;

FIG. 8A is an explanatory diagram of an example of a situation in which target speed at a point of time when an own vehicle passes a level difference is set low;

FIG. 8B is an explanatory diagram of another example of the situation in which the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes a level difference is set low; and

FIG. 9 is a flowchart of an example of trajectory generation processing of a second embodiment.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

#### First Embodiment

(Configuration)

FIG. 1 is now referred to. An own vehicle 1 includes a driving assistance device 10 configured to perform driving assistance of the own vehicle 1. The driving assistance performed by the driving assistance device 10 may include self-driving control that, based on, for example, a travel environment around the own vehicle 1, causes the own vehicle 1 to self-drive without involvement of a driver.

An example of the self-driving control by the driving assistance device 10 may be driving control that causes the own vehicle 1 to self-travel along a preset target travel trajectory in an urban area.

The driving assistance device 10 includes object sensors 11, vehicle sensors 12, a positioning device 13, a map database 14, a communication device 15, a controller 16, and actuators 17. In the drawings, the map database is denoted as "map DB".

The object sensors 11 include a plurality of object detection sensors of different types that are mounted on the own vehicle 1 and detect objects around the own vehicle 1, such as a laser radar, a millimeter-wave radar, a camera, and a light detection and ranging or laser imaging detection and ranging (LIDAR).

The vehicle sensors 12 are mounted on the own vehicle 1 and detect various information (vehicle signals) that can be acquired from the own vehicle 1. The vehicle sensors 12 include a vehicle speed sensor to detect traveling speed (vehicle speed) of the own vehicle 1, wheel speed sensors to detect rotational speeds of respective tires that the own vehicle 1 includes, a triaxial acceleration sensor (G sensor) to detect acceleration (including deceleration) of the own vehicle 1 in three axial directions, a steering angle sensor to detect a steering angle (including a turning angle), a gyro sensor to detect angular velocity generated in the own vehicle 1, a yaw rate sensor to detect a yaw rate, an

accelerator sensor to detect accelerator opening of the own vehicle, and a brake sensor to detect a brake operation amount by the driver.

The positioning device **13** includes a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receiver and, by receiving radio waves from a plurality of navigation satellites, measures a current position of the own vehicle **1**. The GNSS receiver may be, for example, a global positioning system (GPS) receiver or the like. The positioning device **13** may be, for example, an inertial navigation device.

The map database **14** may store high-definition map data (hereinafter, simply referred to as “high-definition map”), which is suitable as a map for self-driving. The high-definition map is map data of higher precision than map data for navigation (hereinafter, simply referred to as “navigation map”) and includes information in units of lanes, which is more detailed than information in units of roads.

For example, the high-definition map includes, as information in units of lanes, information of lane nodes that indicate reference points on a lane reference line (for example, a line at the center of a lane) and information of lane links that indicate forms of lane sections between lane nodes.

Information of each lane node includes an identification number and position coordinates of the lane node, the number of connected lane links, and identification numbers of connected lane links. Information of each lane link includes an identification number of the lane link, the type of the lane, width of the lane, the types of lane boundary lines, a shape of the lane, a shape of a lane marking, and a shape of the lane reference line. The high-definition map further includes the types and position coordinates of ground objects, such as a traffic light, a stop line, a road sign, a building, a utility pole, a curb, and a crosswalk, that exist on a lane or in the vicinity of the lane and information of the ground objects, such as identification numbers of lane nodes and identification numbers of lane links that correspond to the position coordinates of the ground objects.

Since the high-definition map includes node information and link information in units of lanes, it is possible to specify a lane in which the own vehicle **1** travels in a travel route. The high-definition map has a coordinate system that can represent positions in the extending direction and width direction of each lane. The high-definition map has coordinates (for example, longitude, latitude, and altitude) that can represent positions in the three-dimensional space, and lanes and the above-described ground objects may be described as shapes in the three-dimensional space.

The communication device **15** performs wireless communication with a communication device external to the own vehicle **1**. A communication method used by the communication device **15** may be, for example, wireless communication via a public mobile telephone network, vehicle-to-vehicle communication, road-to-vehicle communication, or satellite communication.

The controller **16** is an electronic control unit (ECU) that performs driving assistance control of the own vehicle **1**. The controller **16** includes a processor **18** and peripheral components, such as a storage device **19**. The processor **18** may be, for example, a central processing unit (CPU) or a micro-processing unit (MPU).

The storage device **19** may include a semiconductor storage device, a magnetic storage device, an optical storage device, and the like. The storage device **19** may include, registers, a cache memory, and a memory used as a main storage device, such as a read only memory (ROM) and a random access memory (RAM).

Functions of the controller **16**, which will be described below, may be achieved by, for example, the processor **18** executing computer programs stored in the storage device **19**.

Note that the controller **16** may be formed by dedicated hardware for executing information processing that will be described below.

For example, the controller **16** may include a functional logic circuit that is implemented in a general-purpose semiconductor integrated circuit. For example, the controller **16** may include a programmable logic device, such as a field-programmable gate array (FPGA), and the like.

The actuators **17** operate a steering wheel, accelerator opening, and a braking device of the own vehicle in accordance with control signals output from the controller **16** and thereby generate vehicle behavior of the own vehicle. The actuators **17** include a steering actuator, an accelerator opening actuator, and brake control actuators. The steering actuator controls steering direction and the amount of steering of steering of the own vehicle.

The accelerator opening actuator controls the accelerator opening of the own vehicle. The brake control actuators control braking action of the braking devices of the own vehicle **1**.

Next, an example of the driving assistance control executed by the controller **16** will be described. FIGS. **2A** and **2B** are now referred to. The reference sign **20** indicates a lane in which the own vehicle **1** travels, and the reference signs **21** and **22** indicate demarcation lines indicating boundaries of the lane **20**. In the example in the description of the present invention, the demarcation line **21** is a lane outside line of the lane **20**, and the demarcation line **22** is a lane boundary line. The demarcation lines **21** and **22** are examples of a “travelling path boundaries” described in the claims. The travelling path boundary is not limited to a demarcation line and may be a ground object, such as a curb and a guardrail, or a road shoulder.

A passage **23** is connected to the lateral side of the lane **20** so as to face the lane **20**, and between the lane **20** and the passage **23**, a level difference **24** extends in parallel with the lane **20**. The passage **23** may be, for example, a passage for entering a facility or a private property. The passage **23** does not have to be a distinctively formed passage and may be, for example, a portion of a walkway existing between an entrance to a facility or a private property and the lane **20**.

A case is now assumed where the controller **16**, which executes the self-driving control, generates a target travel trajectory **25** that, as illustrated in FIG. **2A**, deviates from the lane **20** and enters the passage **23**. The own vehicle **1**, which is traveling along the target travel trajectory **25**, climbs over the level difference **24** and enters the passage **23**.

An angle  $\theta_s$  formed by a traveling direction of the own vehicle **1** and an extending direction of the level difference **24** at the time of the own vehicle **1** climbing over the level difference **24** is determined by an angle formed by a straight line parallel with the level difference **24** and the target travel trajectory **25**, that is, an angle formed by the intersection of the level difference **24** and the target travel trajectory **25**. Hereinafter, an angle  $\theta_s$  formed by the intersection of the level difference **24** and the target travel trajectory **25** is referred to as a “level-difference climbing-over angle”.

When the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is less than 90 degrees, that is, when the traveling direction of the own vehicle **1** is inclined with respect to the extending direction of the level difference **24**, disturbance about a steered shaft is applied to steered wheels of the own vehicle **1**, which climbs over the level difference **24**. In the descrip-

tion of the present invention, the steered wheels mean wheels steered by a steering mechanism.

The disturbance becomes larger as the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is further away from 90 degrees. When large disturbance is applied to the steered wheels, there is a possibility that an actual steered angle deviates from a target steered angle that is set according to the target travel trajectory **25**, the own vehicle **1** departs from the target travel trajectory **25**, and the own vehicle **1** is likely to come close to an obstacle around the own vehicle **1**.

Accordingly, when generating a target travel trajectory that climbs over the level difference **24**, the controller **16** generates a target travel trajectory in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than a predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ .

In FIG. 2B, an example of a target travel trajectory **27** generated in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$  is illustrated. Generating a target travel trajectory **27** in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$  enables the own vehicle **1** to climb over the level difference **24** at an angle close to 90 degrees.

Because of this configuration, it is possible to reduce disturbance about the steered shaft applied to the steered wheels at the time of climbing over the level difference **24** and departure from the target travel trajectory **27** to be reduced. As a result, it is possible to prevent a close approach to an obstacle due to departure from the target travel trajectory **27**.

Note that, although, in the description of the present invention, a case where the level difference **24** exists between the lane **20** and the passage **23** is described, the present invention is not limited thereto. The present invention is widely applicable to cases where, in the self-driving control, a target travel trajectory that climbs over a level difference **24** is generated.

Next, a functional configuration of the controller **16** will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 3. The controller **16** includes an object detection unit **30**, an own-vehicle position estimation unit **31**, a map acquisition unit **32**, a detection integration unit **33**, an object tracking unit **34**, a position-in-map calculation unit **35**, a driving action plan determination unit **36**, a travelable region determination unit **37**, a target travel trajectory generation unit **38**, a level-difference determination unit **39**, a level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit **40**, a regeneration determination unit **41**, and a vehicle control unit **42**.

The object detection unit **30** detects, based on detection signals from the object sensors **11**, positions, attitudes, sizes, speeds, and the like of objects around the own vehicle **1**, such as a vehicle, a motorcycle, a pedestrian, and an obstacle. The object detection unit **30** outputs detection results representing two-dimensional positions, attitudes, sizes, speeds, and the like of objects in, for example, a zenith view (also referred to as a plan view) in which the own vehicle **1** is viewed from the air.

The own-vehicle position estimation unit **31** measures, based on a measurement result by the positioning device **13** and odometry using detection results from the vehicle sensors **12**, an absolute position of the own vehicle **1**, that is, a position of the own vehicle **1** with respect to a predetermined reference point, attitude, and speed of the own vehicle **1**.

The map acquisition unit **32** acquires map information indicating a structure of a road on which the own vehicle **1** is to travel, from the map database **14**. The map acquisition

unit **32** may acquire map information from an external map data server through the communication device **15**.

The detection integration unit **33** integrates a plurality of detection results that the object detection unit **30** respectively acquired from a plurality of object detection sensors and outputs one detection result with respect to each of the respective objects.

Specifically, the detection integration unit **33** calculates, from behavior of objects respectively acquired from the object detection sensors, the most reasonable behavior of the objects that minimizes error, in consideration of error characteristics of the respective object detection sensors.

Specifically, by using a known sensor fusion technology, the detection integration unit **33** comprehensively evaluates detection results acquired by a plurality of types of sensors and acquires a more accurate detection result.

The object tracking unit **34** tracks objects detected by the object detection unit **30**. Specifically, based on the detection results integrated by the detection integration unit **33**, the object tracking unit **34** performs verification of identity (association) of objects between different times from behaviors of the objects output at different times and predicts, based on the association, behavior of the objects, such as speed.

The position-in-map calculation unit **35** estimates a position and an attitude of the own vehicle **1** on the map from the absolute position of the own vehicle **1**, which was acquired by the own-vehicle position estimation unit **31**, and the map information, which was acquired by the map acquisition unit **32**.

The driving action plan determination unit **36** determines, based on detection results acquired by the detection integration unit **33** and the object tracking unit **34** and the position of the own vehicle **1** identified by the position-in-map calculation unit **35**, a schematic driving action of the own vehicle **1** that the driving assistance device **10** is to execute.

Examples of the driving action that the driving action plan determination unit **36** determines include, for example, stopping of the own vehicle **1**, temporary stopping, traveling speed, deceleration, acceleration, course change, right turn, left turn, traveling straight, lane change at a merging section or between a plurality of lanes, lane keeping, overtaking, response to an obstacle, and the like.

The driving action plan determination unit **36** generates, based on the position and attitude of the own vehicle **1** that the position-in-map calculation unit **35** estimated, the positions and attitudes of objects around the own vehicle **1**, and the high-definition map, a route space map that represents existence or nonexistence of a route and an object around the own vehicle **1** and a risk map in which a degree of risk of a traveling field is quantified. The driving action plan determination unit **36** generates, based on the route space map and the risk map, a driving action plan of the own vehicle **1**.

The travelable region determination unit **37** determines, based on a driving action plan determined by the driving action plan determination unit **36**, motion characteristics of the own vehicle **1**, and the route space map, a travelable region where the own vehicle **1** can be caused to travel.

The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** generates, based on a driving action determined by the driving action plan determination unit **36** and a travelable region determined by the travelable region determination unit **37**, candidates of a travel trajectory along which and a speed profile in accordance with which the own vehicle **1** is caused to travel.

The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** evaluates future risks of the respective candidates, based on the risk map, selects an optimum travel trajectory and speed profile, and sets the selected travel trajectory and speed profile as a target travel trajectory along which and a target speed profile in accordance with which the own vehicle **1** is caused to travel, respectively.

FIG. 2A is now referred to. When a target travel trajectory that causes the own vehicle **1** to turn as the target travel trajectory **25** is generated, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** gradually increases curvature of the target travel trajectory **25** to a maximum curvature and subsequently gradually decreases the curvature of the target travel trajectory **25**.

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** generates the target travel trajectory **25** formed according to a clothoid curve or a spline curve. Note, however, that the target travel trajectory **25** is not limited to a curve that is calculated by a known calculation formula as described above. The target travel trajectory **25** is only required to be a curve the curvature of which gradually increases to a maximum curvature and subsequently gradually decreases.

The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may determine a curvature change rate of a target travel trajectory with specific parameters. Parameters with which a curvature change rate of a target travel trajectory is determined are hereinafter referred to as "curvature relaxation parameters". An example of the curvature relaxation parameters is clothoid parameters of a clothoid curve. As the curvature relaxation parameters become larger, a target travel trajectory **25** the curvature of which changes more gently is generated. As the curvature relaxation parameters become smaller, a target travel trajectory **25** the curvature of which changes more steeply is generated.

FIG. 3 is now referred to. The level-difference determination unit **39** acquires level-difference information of the level difference **24**, which exists in parallel with the lane **20**. For example, the level-difference determination unit **39** may acquire level-difference information, based on an image recognition result of an image captured by a camera. In addition, the level-difference determination unit **39** may acquire level-difference information, based on detection results by the laser radar, the millimeter-wave radar, and the LIDAR.

The level-difference determination unit **39** may acquire, for example, the position, height, and inclination (an inclination angle of the upper surface of the level difference **24** with respect to the road surface of the lane **20** or the horizontal plane) of the level difference **24** as level-difference information.

In addition, for example, the level-difference determination unit **39** may, by detecting a boundary between a public road and a private property existing on the target travel trajectory **25**, based on the map information in the map database **14**, acquire level-difference information of the level difference **24** set in place at the boundary between the public road and the private property.

In addition, for example, the level-difference determination unit **39** may acquire, based on a travel history stored when the own vehicle **1** or another vehicle actually traveled, level-difference information of the level difference **24** existing on the target travel trajectory **25**.

The level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit **40** determines whether or not the target travel trajectory **25** climbs over the level difference **24** (whether or not the target travel trajectory **25** intersects the level difference **24**). The level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit **40**

calculates a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  when the target travel trajectory **25** climbs over the level difference **24**. FIG. 4 is now referred to. The reference signs **2FL** and **2FR** indicate the steered wheels of the own vehicle **1**, and the reference signs **2RL** and **2RR** indicate the wheels other than the steered wheels. In the example in the description of the present invention, the steered wheels **2FL** and **2FR** are the left front wheel and the right front wheel, respectively, and the wheels **2RL** and **2RR** are the left rear wheel and the right rear wheel, respectively.

The level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit **40**, using a trajectory that a center position C of an axle **3** of the steered wheels **2FL** and **2FR** passes as the target travel trajectory **25**, calculates a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  formed by a straight line parallel with the level difference **24** and the target travel trajectory **25** (a level-difference climbing-over angle formed by the intersection of the level difference **24** and the target travel trajectory **25**).

As described above, by calculating an angle formed by a trajectory that the center position C of the axle **3** of the steered wheels **2FL** and **2FR** passes and a straight line parallel with the level difference **24** as a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$ , it is possible to calculate an angle formed by the direction of the steered wheels **2FL** and **2FR** and the direction in which the level difference **24** extends more appropriately.

FIG. 3 is now referred to. The regeneration determination unit **41** determines whether or not to regenerate a target travel trajectory depending on the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  calculated with respect to the target travel trajectory **25** that the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** generated.

When the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is less than or equal to the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_{th}$ , the regeneration determination unit **41** determines to regenerate a target travel trajectory. When the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is greater than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_{th}$ , the regeneration determination unit **41** determines not to regenerate a target travel trajectory. The regeneration determination unit **41** outputs a determination result to the target travel trajectory generation unit **38**.

Further, the regeneration determination unit **41** may dynamically change the threshold value  $\theta_{th}$ . For example, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a threshold value  $\theta_{th}$  that changes according to level-difference information of the level difference **24**. For example, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $\theta_{th}$  as the level difference **24** is higher. For example, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $\theta_{th}$  as the inclination of the level difference **24** is larger.

For example, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a threshold value  $\theta_{th}$  that changes according to an aspect ratio or outer diameter of the tires of the own vehicle **1**. For example, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $\theta_{th}$  as the aspect ratio of the tires is lower. For example, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $\theta_{th}$  as the outer diameter of the tires is smaller.

In addition, the regeneration determination unit **41** may acquire obstacle information of obstacles around the own vehicle **1** from the object sensors **11**. For example, in a situation illustrated in FIG. 5A, posts **40a** and **40b**, which are obstacles, exist.

When the obstacles **40a** and **40b** exist in the vicinity of the target travel trajectory **27** along which the own vehicle **1**,

after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel, the regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $Th$ .

FIG. **5B** is now referred to. The regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $Th$  as lane width  $W1$  of the lane **23** in which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel is narrower. Information of the lane width  $W1$  may be acquired from, for example, the map database **14**.

FIG. **3** is now referred to. When the regeneration determination unit **41** determines to regenerate a target travel trajectory, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** regenerates a target travel trajectory.

When regenerating a target travel trajectory, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** regenerates a target travel trajectory in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  of the regenerated target travel trajectory increases.

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38**, by reducing the curvature relaxation parameters of a target travel trajectory that causes the own vehicle **1** to turn toward the level difference **24**, regenerates a target travel trajectory in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  increases.

On the other hand, when the regeneration determination unit **41** determines not to regenerate a target travel trajectory, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** outputs the target travel trajectory and the target speed profile to the vehicle control unit **42**.

Since, through this process, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** repeats regeneration of a target travel trajectory until the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  becomes larger than the threshold value  $Th$ , a target travel trajectory the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  of which is larger than the threshold value  $Th$  is generated.

Further, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set a target speed profile in such a way that target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** is less than or equal to a predetermined low speed (for example, 10 km/h).

In addition, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may dynamically change the target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24**.

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set a target speed profile in such a way that the target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** changes according to the level-difference information of the level difference **24**.

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the level difference **24** is higher. For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may also set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the inclination of the level difference **24** is larger.

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set a target speed profile in such a way that the target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** changes according to the aspect ratio of the tires of the own vehicle **1** or the outer diameter of the tires. For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the aspect ratio is lower. For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may also set lower the target

speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the outer diameter of the tires is smaller.

In addition, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may acquire obstacle information of obstacles around the own vehicle **1** from the object sensors **11**.

FIG. **5A** is now referred to. The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set a target speed profile in such a way that the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** becomes lower when the obstacles **40a** and **40b** exist in the vicinity of the target travel trajectory **27** along which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel.

FIG. **5B** is now referred to. The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set a target speed profile in such a way that the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** becomes lower as the lane width  $W1$  of the lane **23** along which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel is narrower.

In addition, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set a target speed profile in such a way that the target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** changes according to the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$ .

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is smaller.

FIG. **3** is now referred to. The vehicle control unit **42** drives the actuators **17** in such a way that the own vehicle **1** travels along the target travel trajectory at a speed in accordance with the target speed profile output from the target travel trajectory generation unit **38**.

(Operation)

Next, an example of operation of the driving assistance device **10** in the embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. **6**.

In step **S1**, the object detection unit **30**, using a plurality of object detection sensors, detects positions, attitudes, sizes, speeds, and the like of objects around the own vehicle **1**.

In step **S2**, the detection integration unit **33** integrates a plurality of detection results acquired respectively from a plurality of object detection sensors and outputs one detection result with respect to each of the respective objects. The object tracking unit **34** tracks the respective objects that were detected and integrated and predicts behavior of the objects around the own vehicle **1**.

In step **S3**, the own-vehicle position estimation unit **31** measures, based on a measurement result by the positioning device **13** and odometry using detection results from the vehicle sensors **12**, the position, attitude, and speed of the own vehicle **1** with respect to a predetermined reference point.

In step **S4**, the map acquisition unit **32** acquires map information indicating a structure of a road on which the own vehicle **1** is to travel.

In step **S5**, the position-in-map calculation unit **35** estimates a position and attitude of the own vehicle **1** on the map from the position of the own vehicle **1** measured in step **S3** and the map data acquired in step **S4**.

In step **S6**, the driving action plan determination unit **36** determines, based on detection results (behavior of objects around the own vehicle **1**) acquired in step **S2** and the position of the own vehicle **1** identified in step **S5**, a driving action of the own vehicle **1** that the driving assistance device **10** is to execute.

In step S7, the travelable region determination unit 37, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38, the level-difference determination unit 39, the level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit 40, and the regeneration determination unit 41 execute trajectory generation processing for generating a target travel trajectory of the own vehicle 1.

With reference to FIG. 7, the trajectory generation processing of the first embodiment will be described. In step S10, the travelable region determination unit 37 determines, in accordance with the driving action plan determined by the driving action plan determination unit 36 and based on motion characteristics of the own vehicle 1 and a route space map, a travelable region in which the own vehicle 1 can be caused to travel. The target travel trajectory generation unit 38 generates, based on the driving action determined by the driving action plan determination unit 36 and the travelable region determined by the travelable region determination unit 37, a target travel trajectory and a target speed profile.

In step S11, the level-difference determination unit 39 acquires level-difference information of a level difference 24, which exists in parallel with the lane 20.

In step S12, the level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit 40 determines whether or not a target travel trajectory 25 climbs over the level difference 24 (whether or not the target travel trajectory 25 intersects the level difference 24). When the target travel trajectory 25 climbs over the level difference 24, the level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit 40 calculates a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$ .

The regeneration determination unit 41 determines whether or not the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is less than or equal to a predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ . When the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is less than or equal to the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$  (step S12: Y), the process proceeds to step S13.

In step S13, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 reduces curvature relaxation parameters of the target travel trajectory, which causes the own vehicle 1 to turn toward the level difference 24.

In step S14, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38, using the curvature relaxation parameters set in step S13, regenerates a target travel trajectory that climbs over the level difference 24. Subsequently, the process returns to step S12.

In contrast, when, in step S12, the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is not less than or equal to the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$  (step S12: N), the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 outputs the target travel trajectory and the target speed profile to the vehicle control unit 42, which finishes the trajectory generation processing, and the process proceeds to step S8 in FIG. 6.

FIG. 6 is now referred to. In step S8, the vehicle control unit 42 controls the own vehicle 1 in such a way that the own vehicle 1 travels in accordance with the target travel trajectory and the speed profile generated in step S7.

(Variation)

Although, in the above-described example, whether or not the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  of a target travel trajectory generated by the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 was less than or equal to the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$  was determined and, when the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  was less than or equal to the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ , a target travel trajectory was regenerated, the present invention is not limited thereto. When generating a target travel trajectory that climbs over the level difference 24, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 may generate the target travel trajectory by appro-

priately setting curvature relaxation parameters in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ . In this case, the level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit 40 and the regeneration determination unit 41, illustrated in FIG. 3, may be omitted.

For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 may determine, based on the driving action plan generated by the driving action plan determination unit 36 and the level-difference information acquired by the level-difference determination unit 39, whether or not to generate a target travel trajectory that climbs over the level difference 24.

When generating a target travel trajectory that climbs over the level difference 24, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 may generate a target travel trajectory the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  of which is larger than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$  by appropriately setting smaller curvature relaxation parameters than in the case of generating a target travel trajectory that does not climb over the level difference 24.

#### Advantageous Effects of First Embodiment

(1) The controller 16 controls the own vehicle 1 by a controller in such a way that the own vehicle 1 travels along a target travel trajectory. The level-difference determination unit 39 acquires level-difference information of a level difference 24 that exists in parallel with the lane 20 in which the own vehicle 1 travels. When generating a target travel trajectory that climbs over the level difference 24, the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 generates the target travel trajectory in such a way that a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than a predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ .

Because of this configuration, an angle at which the steered wheels of the own vehicle 1 climb over the level difference 24 becomes small and disturbance becomes small, which enables tracking error with respect to the target travel trajectory to be reduced. Because of this effect, it is possible to reduce a possibility of collision with an off-road obstacle.

(2) The target travel trajectory generation unit 38 generates a target travel trajectory depending on a detection result of an object around the own vehicle 1. When the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  formed by the generated target travel trajectory and a straight line parallel with the level difference 24 is less than or equal to the threshold value  $\theta_h$ , the target travel trajectory generation unit 38 regenerates a target travel trajectory in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the threshold value  $\theta_h$ .

Because of this configuration, an angle at which the steered wheels of the own vehicle 1 climb over the level difference 24 becomes small and disturbance becomes small, which enables tracking error with respect to the target travel trajectory to be reduced. Because of this effect, it is possible to reduce a possibility of collision with an off-road obstacle.

(3) The regeneration determination unit 41 may set a larger value as the threshold value  $\theta_h$  as the level difference 24 is higher or the inclination of the level difference 24 is larger.

Since the higher the level difference is or the larger the inclination angle is, the larger a resistance force input to the tires from the level difference 24 becomes and the larger the

tracking error with respect to the target travel trajectory becomes, setting the threshold value  $T_h$  larger enables the error to be suppressed.

(4) The regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $T_h$  as the aspect ratio of the tires of the own vehicle **1** is lower or the outer diameter of the tires is smaller.

Since how likely the steered wheels are to be influenced by disturbance is determined in such a manner that the lower the aspect ratio of the tires is and the smaller the outer diameter of the tires is, the larger the tracking error with respect to a target travel trajectory becomes, setting the threshold value  $T_h$  larger enables the error to be suppressed.

(5) The regeneration determination unit **41** may acquire obstacle information of obstacles around the own vehicle **1** and, when an obstacle exists in the vicinity of a target travel trajectory along which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel, set a larger value as the threshold value  $T_h$ .

When there is an obstacle at a position close to the target travel trajectory after climbing over the level difference **24**, setting the threshold value  $T_h$  larger enables the error to be suppressed and a collision to be avoided.

(6) The regeneration determination unit **41** may set a larger value as the threshold value  $T_h$  as lane width of a lane in which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel is narrower.

When the travelling path width after climbing over the level difference **24** is narrow, setting the threshold value  $T_h$  larger enables the error to be suppressed and the own vehicle **1** to be prevented from departing from the travelling path to the outside and colliding with an obstacle.

(7) The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** to a low speed.

Lowering the vehicle speed enables trajectory correction after climbing over the level difference **24** to be promptly performed, a large error to be prevented from continuing, and follow-up performance to the target travel trajectory to be improved.

(8) The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the level difference **24** is higher or the inclination of the level difference **24** is larger.

Since the higher the level difference **24** is or the larger the inclination thereof is, the larger the amount of deviation after climbing over the level difference **24** becomes, lowering the vehicle speed enables trajectory correction after climbing over the level difference **24** to be promptly performed, a large error to be prevented from continuing, and follow-up performance to the target travel trajectory to be improved.

(9) The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the aspect ratio of the tires of the own vehicle **1** is lower or the outer diameter of the tires is smaller.

Since the smaller the aspect ratio of the tires is or the smaller the outer diameter of the tires is, the larger the amount of deviation after climbing over the level difference **24** becomes, lowering the vehicle speed enables trajectory correction after climbing over the level difference **24** to be promptly performed, a large error to be prevented from continuing, and follow-up performance to the target travel trajectory to be improved.

(10) The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may acquire obstacle information of obstacles around the own

vehicle **1** and, when an obstacle exists in the vicinity of a target travel trajectory along which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel, set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24**.

Since, when there is an obstacle after climbing over the level difference **24**, a collision risk after climb-over increases, lowering the vehicle speed enables trajectory correction after climbing over the level difference **24** to be promptly performed, a large error to be prevented from continuing, and a collision to be avoided.

(11) The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the lane width of a lane in which the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, is to travel is narrower.

Since the narrower the lane width is, the higher an off-road departure risk after climbing over the level difference **24** becomes, lowering the vehicle speed enables trajectory correction after climbing over the level difference **24** to be promptly performed, a large error to be prevented from continuing, and a collision to be avoided.

(12) The target travel trajectory generation unit **38** may set lower the target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** as the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is smaller.

Even when the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is small, lowering the vehicle speed enables correction of a route to be promptly performed, a large error to be prevented from continuing, and a collision to be avoided.

(13) The level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit **40** may calculate, using a trajectory that the center position of the axle of the steered wheels of the own vehicle **1** passes as a target travel trajectory, a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  formed by a straight line parallel with the level difference **24** and the target travel trajectory.

Taking into consideration a trajectory of the center position of the axle of the steered wheels instead of the vehicle body center enables exactitude of a tire angle at the time of the steered wheels climbing over the level difference **24** to be improved.

## Second Embodiment

Next, a second embodiment will be described. How close a level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  can be brought to 90 degrees depends on a traveling situation, a surrounding environment, and the like of an own vehicle **1**. That is, an allowable range of curvature relaxation parameters within which the curvature relaxation parameters can be adjusted to bring the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  close to 90 degrees depends on a traveling situation, a surrounding environment, and the like of the own vehicle **1**. Thus, there is a case where a target travel trajectory cannot be generated in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than a predetermined threshold value  $T_h$ .

FIG. 8A is now referred to. A case is assumed where a target travel trajectory **27** that, from a lane **20**, climbs over a level difference **24** and makes a lane change to a branch lane **28** is generated. In this case, it is necessary to, after making a lane change to the branch lane **28**, steer wheels to the opposite side, and, when the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is brought close to 90 degrees, curvature relaxation parameters exceed an allowable range thereof and the own vehicle **1**, after climbing over the level difference **24**, becomes unable to travel within the travelling path

boundaries of the branch lane **28**. Thus, the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  cannot be brought close to 90 degrees.

FIG. **8B** is now referred to. In the case where lane width **W2** of the lane **20** in which the own vehicle **1** is traveling before climbing over the level difference **24** is narrow, when the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is brought close to 90 degrees, curvature relaxation parameters also exceed the allowable range thereof and the own vehicle **1** becomes unable to travel within the travelling path boundaries of the lane **20** before climbing over the level difference **24**. In this case, the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  also cannot be brought close to 90 degrees.

Accordingly, a target travel trajectory generation unit **38** of the second embodiment determines whether or not a target travel trajectory can be generated in such a way that the own vehicle **1** travels within the travelling path boundaries and the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the threshold value  $\theta_h$ .

When no target travel trajectory can be generated in such a way that the own vehicle **1** travels within the travelling path boundaries and the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the threshold value  $\theta_h$ , the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** sets a target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** to a predetermined low speed.

Because of this configuration, even when no target travel trajectory can be generated in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ , it is possible to suppress the amount of deviation from the target travel trajectory after climbing over the level difference **24** and promptly perform correction after climbing over the level difference **24**.

With reference to FIG. **9**, trajectory generation processing of the second embodiment will be described. Processing in steps **S20** to **S23** are the same as the processing in steps **S10** to **S13** described with reference to FIG. **7**.

In step **S24**, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** determines whether or not the curvature relaxation parameters reduced in step **S23** are within the predetermined allowable range. For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** determines whether or not a target travel trajectory along which the own vehicle **1** travels within the travelling path boundaries can be generated by using the curvature relaxation parameters reduced in step **S23**.

When the curvature relaxation parameters are not within the predetermined allowable range (step **S24**: N), the process proceeds to step **S26**.

In step **S26**, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** sets a target speed profile in such a way that target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** becomes lower. For example, the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** sets a target speed profile in such a way that the target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** is a low speed. Subsequently, the trajectory generation processing is finished, and the process proceeds to step **S8** in FIG. **6**.

When the curvature relaxation parameters are within the predetermined allowable range (step **S24**: Y), the process proceeds to step **S25**. Processing in step **S25** is the same as the processing in step **S14** described with reference to FIG. **7**. Subsequently, the process returns to step **S22**.

Advantageous Effects of Second Embodiment

An object detection unit **30** detects travelling path boundaries of the lane **20** in which the own vehicle **1** travels. When

no target travel trajectory can be generated in such a way that the own vehicle **1** travels within the travelling path boundaries and the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the threshold value  $\theta_h$ , the target travel trajectory generation unit **38** sets the target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle **1** passes the level difference **24** to the low speed.

Because of this configuration, even when no target travel trajectory can be generated in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle  $\theta_s$  is larger than the predetermined threshold value  $\theta_h$ , it is possible to suppress the amount of deviation from the target travel trajectory after climbing over the level difference **24** and promptly perform correction after climbing over the level difference **24**.

All examples and conditional language provided herein are intended for the pedagogical purposes of aiding the reader in understanding the invention and the concepts contributed by the inventor to further the art, and are not to be construed as limitations to such specifically recited examples and conditions, nor does the organization of such examples in the specification relate to a showing of the superiority and inferiority of the invention. Although one or more embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail, it should be understood that the various changes, substitutions, and alterations could be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- 1** Own vehicle
- 2FL, 2FR** Steered wheel
- 2RL, 2RR** Wheel
- 3** Axle
- 10** Driving assistance device
- 11** Object sensor
- 12** Vehicle sensor
- 13** Positioning device
- 14** Map database
- 15** Communication device
- 16** Controller
- 17** Actuator
- 18** Processor
- 19** Storage device
- 30** Object detection unit
- 31** Own-vehicle position estimation unit
- 32** Map acquisition unit
- 33** Detection integration unit
- 34** Object tracking unit
- 35** Position-in-map calculation unit
- 36** Driving action plan determination unit
- 37** Travelable region determination unit
- 38** Target travel trajectory generation unit
- 39** Level-difference determination unit
- 40** Level-difference climbing-over angle calculation unit
- 41** Regeneration determination unit
- 42** Vehicle control unit

The invention claimed is:

**1.** A driving assistance method for controlling an own vehicle by a controller in such a way that the own vehicle travels along a target travel trajectory, the method comprising:

acquiring level-difference information of a level difference existing along a lane in which the own vehicle travels; and

when, from the level-difference information, determining that the own vehicle is to climb over the level difference, generating the target travel trajectory in such a way that a level-difference climbing-over angle, which

is an angle formed by the level difference and the target travel trajectory, is larger than a threshold value, wherein

a larger value is set as the threshold value as the level difference is higher or inclination of the level difference is larger. 5

2. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising:

generating the target travel trajectory depending on a detection result of an object around the own vehicle; and 10

in a case of acquiring level-difference information of the level difference existing along a lane in which the own vehicle travels and, from the level-difference information, determining that the own vehicle is to climb over the level difference, when the level-difference climbing-over angle formed by the generated target travel trajectory and the level difference is less than or equal to the threshold value, regenerating or correcting the target travel trajectory in such a way that the level-difference climbing-over angle is larger than the threshold value. 15

3. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising setting a larger value as the threshold value as an aspect ratio of tires of the own vehicle is lower or outer diameter of the tires is smaller. 20

4. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising:

acquiring obstacle information of an obstacle around the own vehicle; and 30

wherein, when there is an obstacle in a vicinity of the target travel trajectory along which the own vehicle, after climbing over the level difference, is to travel, setting a larger value as the threshold value.

5. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising setting a target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference to a low speed. 35

6. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising setting a lower target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference as the level difference is higher or inclination of the level difference is larger. 40

7. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising setting a lower target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference as an aspect ratio of tires of the own vehicle is lower or outer diameter of the tires is smaller. 45

8. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising:

acquiring obstacle information of an obstacle around the own vehicle; and

wherein, when there is an obstacle in a vicinity of the target travel trajectory along which the own vehicle, after climbing over the level difference, is to travel, setting a lower target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference.

9. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising setting a lower target speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference as lane width of a lane in which the own vehicle, after climbing over the level difference, is to travel is narrower.

10. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising:

detecting travelling path boundaries of a lane in which the own vehicle travels; and

wherein, when the target travel trajectory cannot be generated in such a way that the own vehicle travels within the travelling path boundaries and the level-difference climbing-over angle is larger than the threshold value, setting a target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference to a low speed.

11. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprising setting a lower target vehicle speed at a point of time when the own vehicle passes the level difference as the level-difference climbing-over angle is smaller. 25

12. The driving assistance method according to claim 1, further comprises, using a trajectory that a center position of an axle of steered wheels of the own vehicle passes as the target travel trajectory, calculating a level-difference climbing-over angle formed by the level difference and the target travel trajectory.

13. A driving assistance device configured to control an own vehicle in such a way that the own vehicle travels along a target travel trajectory, comprising: 35

a sensor configured to detect an object around the own vehicle; and

a controller configured to acquire level-difference information of a level difference existing along a lane in which the own vehicle travels and when, from the level-difference information, determining that the own vehicle is to climb over the level difference, generate the target travel trajectory in such a way that a level-difference climbing-over angle, which is an angle formed by the level difference and the target travel trajectory, is larger than a threshold value, wherein 40

a larger value is set as the threshold value as the level difference is higher or inclination of the level difference is larger. 45

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